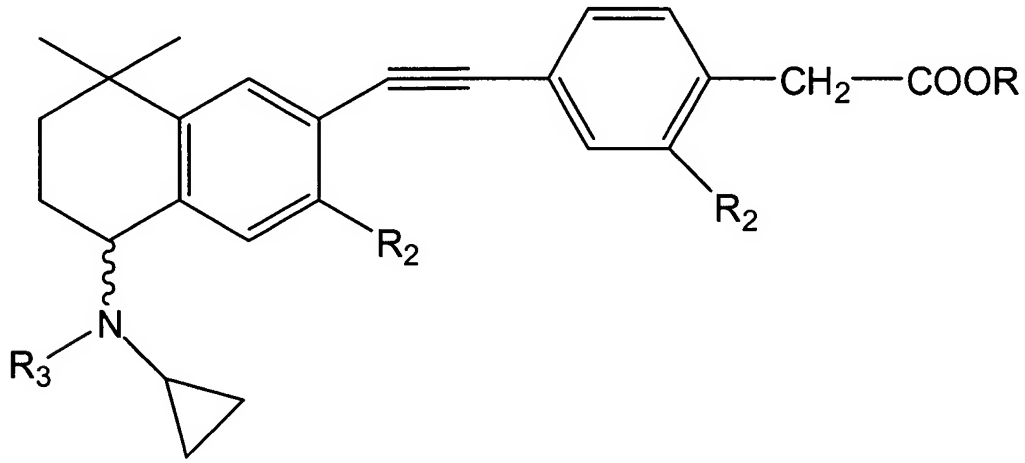
COMPLETE LISTING OF PENDING CLAIMS

1 through 9 (canceled)

10. (presently amended) A method of co-administering to a mammal a compound of category (1) defined as a compound that has inhibitory effect on the cytochrome P450 retinoic acid inducible (CYP450RAI) ~~CYP450RAI~~ enzyme of the mammal and

a compound of category (2) defined as a compound selected from the group consisting of vitamin A and retinoic acid, to treat or delay the onset of psoriasis

where the compound of category (1) has the formula



where $\mathbf{R_2}$ represents hydrogen, halogen or alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, $\mathbf{R_3}$ is alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, and **R** is H, alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, $-CH_2O\mathbf{R_4}$, $-CH_2-O-CO\mathbf{R_4}$, ~~$CH_2-O-CO\mathbf{R_4}$~~, or a cation of a pharmaceutically acceptable base, and $\mathbf{R_4}$ is or alkyl having 1 to 6 carbons.

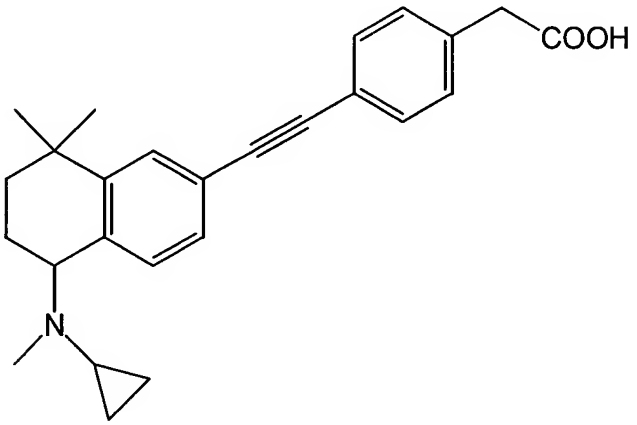
11. (original) A method in accordance with Claim 10 where the compound of category (2) is vitamin A.

12. (presently amended) A method in accordance with Claim 10

where in the formula $\mathbf{R}_2$ is H, F, or methyl, $\mathbf{R}_3$ is methyl and **R** is H or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or $-CH_2-O-COCH_3$. ~~$CH_2-O-COCH_3$.~~

13. (original) A method in accordance with Claim 12 where the compound of category (2) is vitamin A.

14. (original) A method in accordance with Claim 10 where the compound of category (1) is

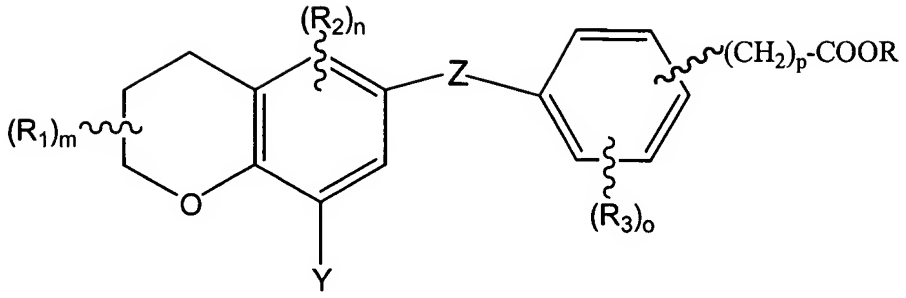


15. (original) A method in accordance with Claim 14 where the compound of category (2) is vitamin A.

16. (presently amended) A method of co-administering to a mammal a compound of category (1) defined as a compound that has inhibitory effect on the cytochrome P450 retinoic acid inducible (CYP450RAI) ~~CYP450RAI~~ enzyme of the mammal and

a compound of category (2) defined as a compound selected from the group consisting of vitamin A and retinoic acid, to treat or delay the onset of psoriasis

where the compound of category (1) has the formula



wherein **Z** is COO or C C;

$\mathbf{R_1}$ is alkyl having 1 to 6 carbons;

$\mathbf{R_2}$ is independently hydrogen, alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, F, Cl, Br, I, CF_3, fluoro substituted alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, OH, SH, alkoxy of 1 to 6 carbons or alkylthio of 1 to 6 carbons;

$\mathbf{R_3}$ is independently alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, F, Cl, Br, I, CF_3, fluoro substituted alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, OH, SH, alkoxy of 1 to 6 carbons or alkylthio of 1 to 6 carbons;

m is an integer having the values of 0 to 6;

n is an integer having the values of 0 to 2;

o is an integer having the values 0 to 4;

p is an integer having the values 0, 1, or 2;

Y is <u>CH≡C,</u> ~~CH≡C-~~ <u>CH≡C-CH_2;</u> ~~CH≡C-CH_2-;~~ <u>CH_2=CH</u> ~~CH_2=CH-~~ or C N;

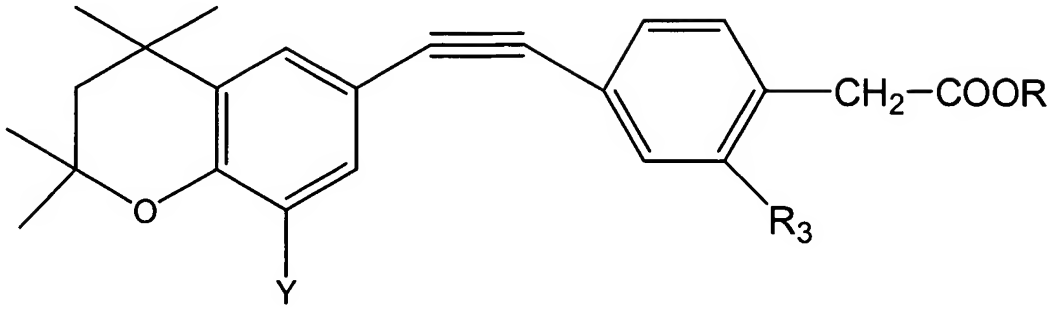
R is is H, alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, -$CH_2O\mathbf{R_4}$, <u>-CH_2-O-CO$\mathbf{R_4}$,</u> ~~CH_2-O-CO$\mathbf{R_4}$;~~ or a cation of a pharmaceutically acceptable base, and

$\mathbf{R_4}$ is alkyl having 1 to 6 carbons.

17. (original) A method in accordance with Claim 16 where the compound of category (2) is vitamin A.

18. (presently amended) A method in accordance with Claim 16

where the compound has the formula



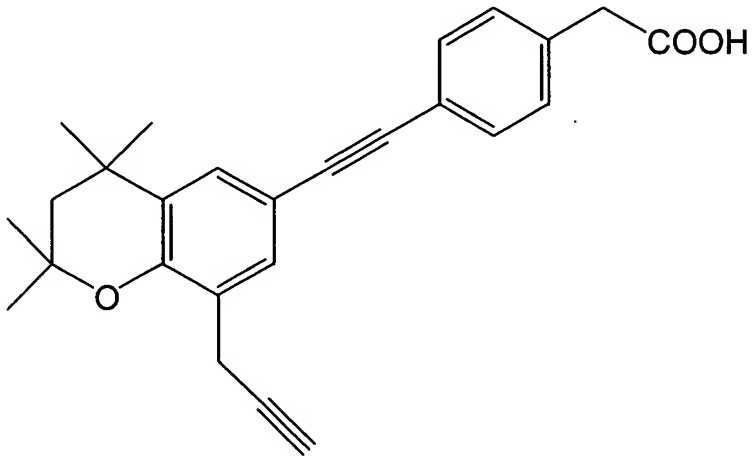
wherein **Y** is CH≡C, or CH≡C-CH_2; ~~CH≡C-, or -CH≡C-CH_2-~~;

$\mathbf{R_3}$ is H or F;

R is H, alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, -$CH_2O\mathbf{R_4}$, -CH_2-O-CO$\mathbf{R_4}$, ~~CH_2-O-CO$\mathbf{R_4}$-~~ or a cation of a pharmaceutically acceptable base, and

$\mathbf{R_4}$ is alkyl having 1 to 6 carbons.

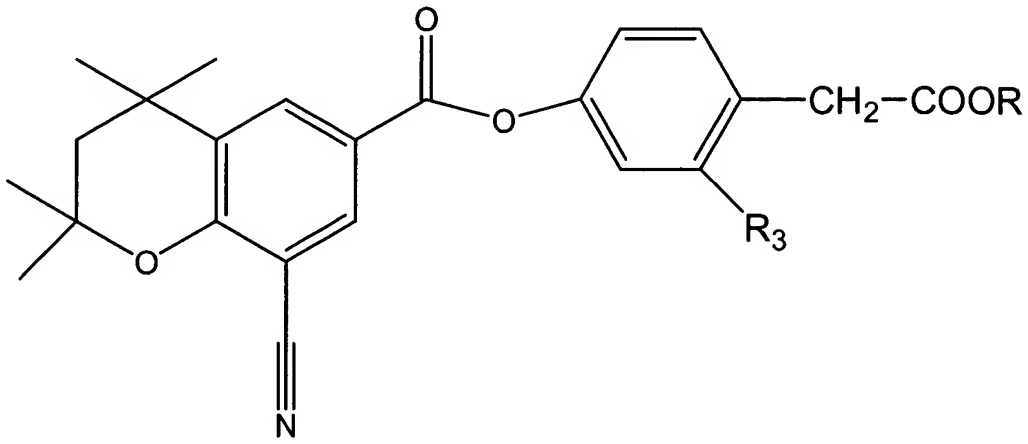
19. (original) A method in accordance with Claim 18 where the compound has the formula



20. (original) A method in accordance with Claim 19 where the compound of category (2) is vitamin A.

21. (presently amended) A method in accordance with Claim 16

where the compound of category (2) has the formula

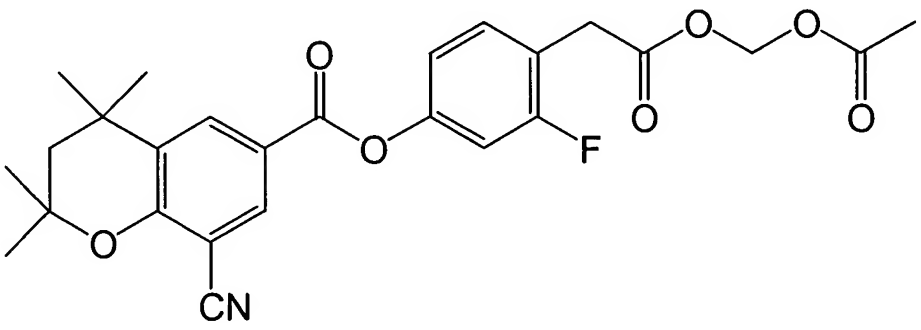


wherein $\mathbf{R_3}$ is H or F;

R is H, alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, $-CH_2OR_4$, <u>$-CH_2-O-COR_4$,</u> ~~$CH_2-O-COR_4$,~~ or a cation of a pharmaceutically acceptable base, and

$\mathbf{R_4}$ is alkyl having 1 to 6 carbons.

22. (original) A method in accordance with Claim 21 where the compound has the formula



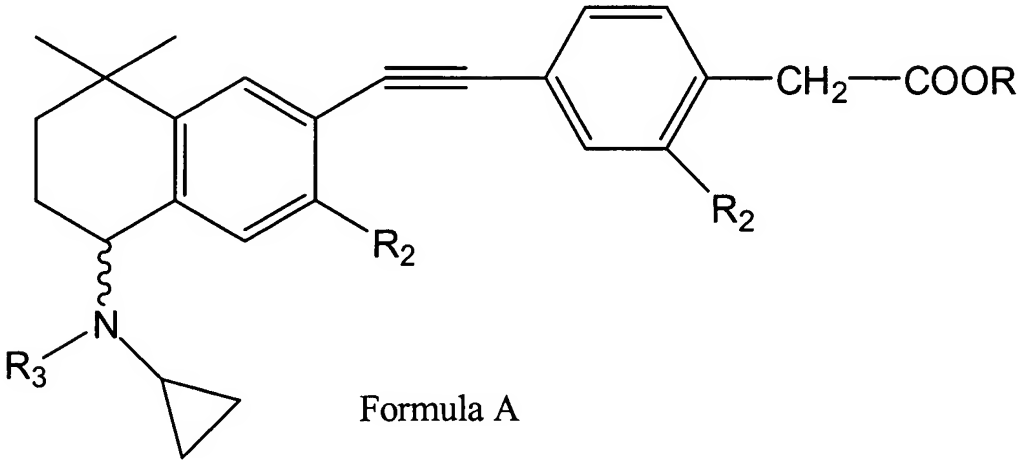
23. (original) A method in accordance with Claim 22 where the compound of category (2) is vitamin A.

24. (presently amended) A method of co-administering to a mammal a compound of category (1) defined as a compound that has inhibitory effect on the <u>cytochrome P450 retinoic acid inducible (CYP450RAI)</u> ~~CYP450RAI~~ enzyme of the mammal and

a compound of category (2) defined as a compound selected from the

group consisting of vitamin A and retinoic acid, to treat or delay the onset of psoriasis

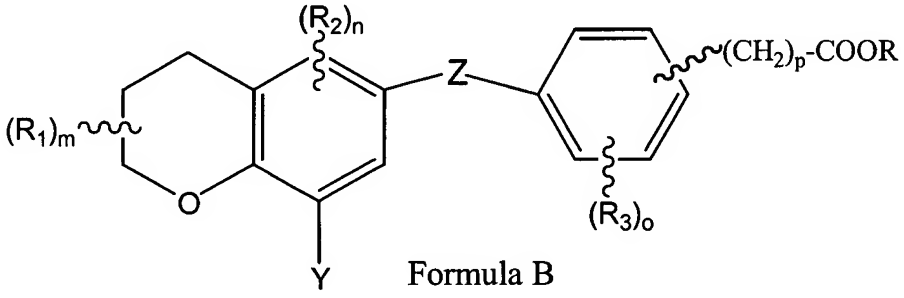
where the compound of category (1) is selected from Formula A



Formula A

where $\mathbf{R_2}$ represents hydrogen, halogen or alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, $\mathbf{R_3}$ is alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, and **R** is H, alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, $-CH_2O\mathbf{R_4}$, ~~CH_2-O-CO$\mathbf{R_4}$;~~ $-CH_2$-O-CO$\mathbf{R_4}$, or a cation of a pharmaceutically acceptable base, and $\mathbf{R_4}$ is or alkyl having 1 to 6 carbons,

or from Formula B



Formula B

wherein **Z** is COO or C C;

$\mathbf{R_1}$ is alkyl having 1 to 6 carbons;

$\mathbf{R_2}$ is independently hydrogen, alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, F, Cl, Br, I, CF_3, fluoro substituted alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, OH, SH, alkoxy of 1 to 6 carbons or alkylthio of 1 to 6 carbons;

$\mathbf{R_3}$ is independently alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, F, Cl, Br, I, CF_3, fluoro substituted alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, OH, SH, alkoxy of 1 to 6 carbons or alkylthio of 1 to 6 carbons;

m is an integer having the values of 0 to 6;

n is an integer having the values of 0 to 2;

o is an integer having the values 0 to 4;

p is an integer having the values 0, 1, or 2;

Y is $\underline{CH{\equiv}C,\ CH{\equiv}C\text{-}CH_2;\ CH_2{=}CH}$ ~~$CH{\equiv}C\text{-},\ CH{\equiv}C\text{-}CH_2\text{-};\ CH_2{=}CH\text{-}$~~ or C N;

R is is H, alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, $\text{-}CH_2O\mathbf{R_4}$, $CH_2\text{-}O\text{-}CO\mathbf{R_4}$, or a cation of a pharmaceutically acceptable base, and

$\mathbf{R_4}$ is alkyl having 1 to 6 carbons

where the compound of category (1) and the compound of category (2) are administered topically in a formulation or formulations containing between 0.1 and 10.0 milligrams per milliliter of formulation of the compound of category (1) and between 0.01 mg to 10 mg per milliliter of the formulation of the compound of category (2).

25. (original) A method in accordance with Claim 24 where the compound of category (1) and the compound of category (2) are administered topically in a formulation or formulations containing between 1.0 and 5.0 milligrams per milliliter of formulation of the compound of category (1) and between 1.0 mg to 5.0 mg per milliliter of the formulation of the compound of category (2).

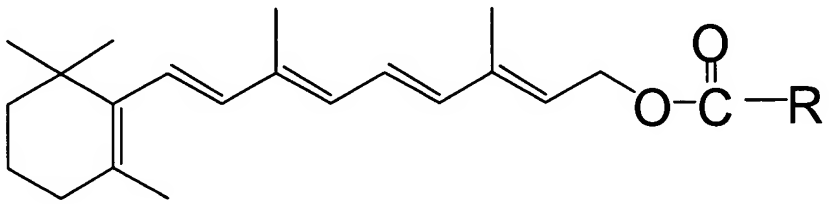
26. (previously presented) A method in accordance with Claim 24 where the compound of category (1) and the compound of category (2) are administered systemically in a daily dose containing between 0.01 and 5.0 mg per kg body weight of the mammal of the compound of category (1) and

between 0.01 mg to 5.0 mg per kg body weight of the mammal of the compound of category (2).

27. (original) A method in accordance with Claim 26 where the compound of category (1) and the compound of category (2) are administered systemically in a daily dose containing between 0.1 and 2.5 mg per kg body weight of the mammal of the compound of category (1) and between 0.1 mg to 2.5 mg per kg body weight of the mammal of the compound of category (2).

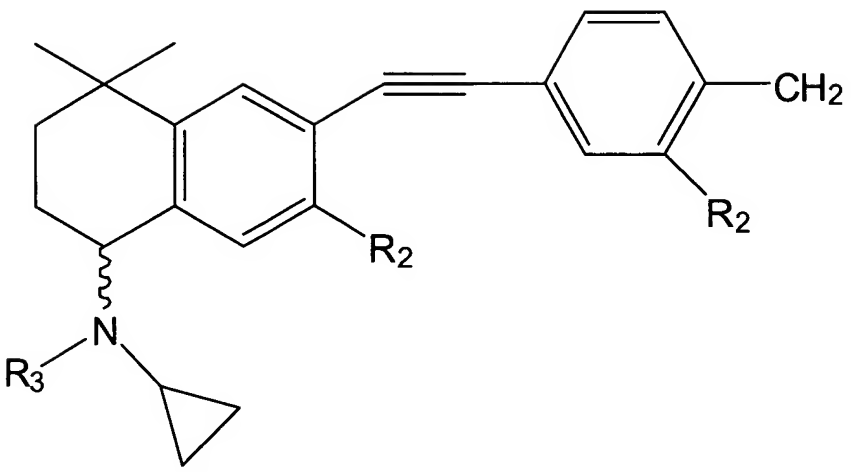
28 through 32 (canceled)

33. (**presently amended**) A pharmaceutical composition for administration to a mammal containing a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient and an effective dose of a compound of the formula



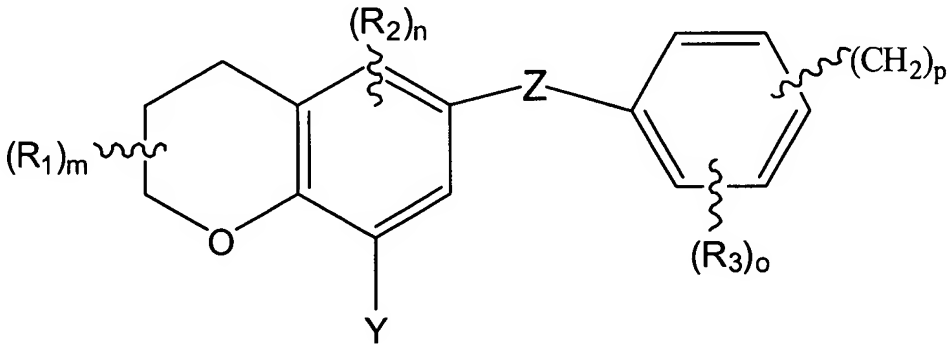
where **R** represents a radical selected from the groups consisting radicals shown by structural formula below,

(1)



where $\mathbf{R}_2$ represents hydrogen, halogen or alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, $\mathbf{R}_3$ is alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, and

(2)



where **Z** is COO or CC;

$\mathbf{R}_1$ is alkyl having 1 to 6 carbons;

$\mathbf{R}_2$ is independently hydrogen, alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, F, Cl, Br, I, CF_3, fluoro substituted alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, OH, SH, alkoxy of 1 to 6 carbons or alkylthio of 1 to 6 carbons;

$\mathbf{R}_3$ is independently alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, F, Cl, Br, I, CF_3, fluoro substituted alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, OH, SH, alkoxy of 1 to 6 carbons or alkylthio of 1 to 6 carbons;

m is an integer having the values of 0 to 6;

n is an integer having the values of 0 to 2;

o is an integer having the values 0 to 4;

p is an integer having the values 0, 1, or 2;

Y is CH≡C, CH≡C-CH_2; CH_2=CH or CN; and

$\mathbf{R_4}$ is alkyl having 1 to 6 carbons.

to treat or delay the onset of psoriasis

~~where the variable **R** represents the residue of a compound having the structure **R**-COOH that has inhibitory effect on the CP450RAI enzyme of the mammal~~.

34. (original) A pharmaceutical composition in accordance with Claim 33 adapted for topical administration to a human being.